- (5) Expiration of approvals. If an association does not open a branch within the time specified in the approval, and the Director or his or her designee finds that the association is not making a good-faith effort to open the branch promptly, the approval will be deemed to have expired and the association will be required to reapply if it wants to branch in that location.
- (d) Federal preemption. This exercise of the OTS's authority is preemptive of any state law purporting to address the subject of branching by a Federal savings association.

[57 FR 12207, Apr. 9, 1992, as amended at 60 FR 66718, Dec. 26, 1995; 62 FR 64146, Dec. 4, 1997]

## §556.13 Receipt of interest expressed as a percentage of other income.

- (a) With limited exceptions, Federal savings associations lack the statutory authority to acquire an equity interest either in real estate or in a corporation. Accordingly, Federal savings associations cannot, as part of a loan transaction, acquire an ownership interest in the security property or in a corporate borrower. The issue has arisen as to whether the receipt of a share of the income generated by the security property or of a corporate borrower, or any similar participation with the borrower in the loan project, necessarily constitutes an unauthorized acquisition of an equity interest.
- (b) The Office has determined that the receipt of such income or the right to receive income should not be considered an equity interest if it in substance constitutes no more than a part of the compensation received for the use of the Federal savings association's funds. Accordingly, if the borrower has an unconditional obligation to repay the loan principal, and if a Federal savings association receives a substantial payment of interest calculated periodically as a percentage of the outstanding principal loan balance, it may receive additional interest calculated on the basis of the income from or the appreciation of the security property, the income of a corporate borrower, or some other measure of a venture's success. The means by which a Federal savings association calculates its share of the income is not a material consid-

eration in determining whether the share constitutes an equity interest in the property.

#### PART 557—DEPOSITS

SUBPART A—GENERAL

Sec. 557.1 What does this part do?

## Subpart B—Deposit Activities of Federal Savings Associations

- 557.10 What authorities govern the issuance of deposit accounts by a federal savings association?
- 557.11 To what extent does federal law preempt state deposit-related law?
- 557.12 What are some examples of preempted state laws affecting deposits?
- 557.13 What state laws affecting deposits are not preempted?
- 557.14 What interest rate may I pay on savings accounts?
- 557.15 Who owns a deposit account?

#### Subpart C—Deposit Activities of All Savings Associations

557.20 What records should I maintain on deposit activities?

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1462a, 1463, 1464.

Source: 62 FR 54764, Oct. 22, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

#### Subpart A—General

#### §557.1 What does this part do?

This part applies to the deposit activities of savings associations. If you are a federal savings association, subpart B of this part applies to your deposit activities. Subpart C of this part applies to the deposit activities of all federal and state-chartered savings associations.

## Subpart B—Deposit Activities of Federal Savings Associations

# §557.10 What authorities govern the issuance of deposit accounts by a federal savings association?

A federal savings association ("you") may raise funds through accounts and may issue evidence of accounts under section 5(b)(1) of the HOLA (12 U.S.C. 1464(b)(1)), your charter, and this part. Additionally, 12 CFR parts 204 and 230 apply to your deposit activities.